



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TWO NEW RODENTS FROM OREGON AND NEVADA

BY E. A. GOLDMAN

Golden-mantled chipmunks representing the various geographic races of *Callospermophilus lateralis* (Say) occur throughout most of the higher mountains of the western United States, and outlying forms reach Canadian and Mexican territory. A readily distinguished subspecies appears to be isolated on the upper slopes of the Charleston Mountains, southern Nevada. These mountains are completely surrounded by Lower Sonoran deserts which are doubtless effective barriers limiting the distribution of this species and responsible for the differentiation noted.

This chipmunk and a heretofore undetected form of one of the rarer kangaroo rats, *Perodipus microps*, are characterized as follows:

***Callospermophilus lateralis certus* subsp. nov.**

NEVADA GOLDEN-MANTLED CHIPMUNK

Type from Charleston Peak (north base), Charleston Mountains, Nevada. No. 208891, ♂ adult (teeth slightly worn), U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey Collection), collected by Luther J. Goldman, June 29, 1915. Original number 2270.

Distribution.—Known only from the Charleston Mountains in southern Nevada.

General characters.—Distinguished by pale general coloration in combination with dark russet under side of tail; most closely allied to *C. l. trepidus*, but ground color paler, the under side of tail however, of a dark, rich russet, instead of ochraceous-buff or ochraceous-tawny tone. Similar in color to *C. bernardinus* but paler and cranial characters distinctive.

Color (summer molt nearly complete).—Head, neck and shoulders between tawny and ochraceous-tawny, varying in intensity but tending to become paler on sides of neck and shoulders, more or less mixed with grizzled gray or presenting a patched appearance during the molt; median dorsal area grizzled grayish brown becoming darker on rump; inner black stripes broad and distinct; flanks light grayish; underparts whitish or dull grayish, the dark basal color of hairs showing through; throat and chin ochraceous-buffy in some specimens; feet dull whitish, or pale buffy; tail above mixed black and ochraceous-buff changing to grizzled grayish brown near base, below rich russet interrupted by a narrow black lateral line and ochraceous-buffy edging.

Skull.—Closely resembling that of *C. l. trepidus*, but slightly smaller and lighter, with narrower ascending branches of premaxillæ, and rather narrow basioccipital. Compared with *C. l. chrysodeirus* and *C. bernardinus* the nasals are more wedge-shaped, narrower posteriorly and nearly continuous with premaxillæ (usually extending posteriorly well beyond premaxillæ in *chrysodeirus* and *bernardinus*).

Measurements (type).—Total length, 251; tail vertebrae, 76; hind foot, 38. An adult male topotype: 256, 80, 39. Two adult female topotypes respectively: 247–240; 79–70; 39–37. *Skull* (type): Greatest length, 42.8; zygomatic breadth, 25.9; interorbital breadth, 9.1; length of nasals, 13.5; upper molariform toothrow, 8.2.

Remarks.—In the rich russet color of the under side of the tail *C. l. certus* departs from its nearer geographic neighbors, *C. l. trepidus*, *C. l. chrysodeirus* and *C. bernardinus*. In this character it agrees closely with *C. l. castanurus*, but differs widely from the latter form in much paler general coloration, and in cranial details, especially the larger audital bullae. Specimens from Arc Dome, Reese River (near head), Monitor Mountains, and Toyabe Mountains, Nevada are somewhat intermediate in characters between *C. l. certus* and *C. l. trepidus*, but may be assigned to the latter form.

Specimens examined.—Four, all from the type locality.

***Perodipus microps preblei* subsp. nov.**

PREBLE'S KANGAROO RAT

Type from Narrows, Malheur Lake, Harney County, Oregon. No. 79340, ♀ adult, U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey Collection), collected by E. A. Preble, July 23, 1896. Original number 1201.

Distribution.—Plains regions of southeastern Oregon and northwestern Nevada.

General characters.—Closely allied to *P. m. microps* and *P. m. levipes* but color darker than is typical of either, and cranial characters distinctive. Differing from *P. m. levipes* in slightly smaller size.

Color (type).—Upperparts near pinkish cinnamon (Ridgway, 1912), finely and rather inconspicuously lined with black; underparts, and extent and arrangement of white and black markings about as usual in the group.

Skull.—Similar in general to those of *P. m. microps* and *P. m. levipes*, but decidedly smaller than that of the latter and differing from both as follows: Mastoid and audital bullae smaller, the mastoids less inflated along line of contact with parietals and supraoccipital resulting in a more flattened condition of this portion of cranium; supraoccipital decidedly broader, less depressed above, and more widely separating mastoids; maxillary arches very narrow, with angle slightly developed as usual in the species.

Measurements (type).—Total length, 263; tail vertebrae, 154; hind foot, 41. An adult male topotype, 269, 158, 41. *Skull*: Length (median line), 33.5; mastoid breadth, 22.4; breadth across maxillary arches, 19.2; least width of supraoccipital (upper surface near posterior border of interparietal), 2.5; length of nasals, 11.6; upper molariform toothrow, 4.2.

Remarks.—Specimens referred to *P. m. levipes* from various localities in California, Nevada and Utah are darker than the typical form and indicate intergradation with the geographic race here described.

Specimens examined.—Total number, 11, from localities as follows:

OREGON: Narrows (type locality), 7; Summer Lake, 1; Tumtum Lake, 2.

NEVADA: Granite Creek, Humboldt County, 1.

Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.